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**APPLICATION FOR LETTERS PATENT
OF THE UNITED STATES**

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TITLE OF INVENTION:

A SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING PRODUCT INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF COMMERCIAL
TRANSACTIONS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, THE FOLLOWING IS
A SPECIFICATION OF THE AFORESAID INVENTION

FOOTER " 50T/000T

A SYSTEM FOR PROCESSING PRODUCT INFORMATION IN SUPPORT OF COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

This is a non-provisional application of provisional application serial
No. 60/286,387 by W. A. Banks et al. filed April 25, 2001.

Field of the Invention

This invention concerns a system for processing product information
including product price, description and supplier information held in one or more
databases in support of commercial transactions such as product purchasing,
procurement or billing.

Background of the Invention

With the advent of e-procurement systems, users can potentially
improve their purchasing processes by using these systems to compare product
information, verify pricing and availability, and streamline supply chains. Users,
however, are restricted from purchasing through these systems because of purchasing
controls implemented by their information technology systems.

In the healthcare area, for example, a Materials Management system is
typically a core application used by healthcare (and other) purchasing managers and
materials decision-makers to order medical and related supplies. Users have often
invested considerable amounts of time and money into implementing complex
Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems that support the organizations standard
purchasing processes. Currently, ERP systems do not readily facilitate purchase or
other commercial transactions involving entities outside the ERP system.
Transactions involving such external entities may employ e-procurement systems that
do not have accurate product information such as price, description and vendor
information. This presents a number of problems. A system according to invention
principles addresses these problems and derivative problems

Summary of Invention

A system supporting commercial transactions synchronizes e-Catalog
data from any e-catalog system into a users ERP system and reduces "rogue" buying
practices that lead to purchases of off-contract items with incorrect pricing. A system

for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions involves a first database for maintaining product information including product description, product vendor and associated product pricing information. A data processor in the system receives product information and updates the first database information to incorporate received product information in response to detection of matching records between the received product information and the first database information. An interface processor communicates updated product information to a device in response to user command.

A catalog system maintains and processes a catalog of product information supporting commercial transactions and includes a bidirectional communication processor supporting communication with a remote application. The system also includes a catalog database for maintaining product information including product description, product vendor and associated product pricing information. A catalog data processor employs the communication processor in receiving product usage information from a remote application, identifying differences between data in the received product usage information and the catalog database product information, and communicating product information to the remote application in response to the identified differences.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 shows a system including a purchasing database and catalog database for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions, according to invention principles.

Figure 2 shows a flowchart of a method used by a purchasing system for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions, according to invention principles.

Figure 3 shows a flowchart of a method used by a catalog database system for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions, according to invention principles.

Figure 4 shows a record for use by a catalog system in updating purchasing database system, according to invention principles.

Figure 5 shows a record for use by purchasing database system in

updating a catalog system, according to invention principles.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 Figure 1 shows a system including a purchasing database and catalog
database for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions.
The system advantageously provides the capability of integrating and continuously
maintaining item pricing from an e-Catalog system to an organization's purchasing
10 database system such as an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system including a
Material Management Information System (MMIS), for example. The system
advantageously automates the synchronization of inventory items and consistently
maintains accurate item pricing. In addition, the system provides the purchase history
transactions that allow e-Catalog systems to re-calculate pricing based on volume
15 discounts or tiered pricing contracts and facilitates contract compliance reporting
requirements. The system also synchronizes e-Catalog data from e-Catalog systems
into a users Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to reduce "rogue" buying
practices that lead to purchases of off-contract items with incorrect pricing. The
system also enables e-procurement systems to send catalog and pricing updates to a
20 Materials Management System. Thereby purchase orders sent to suppliers contain
accurate pricing, eliminating the need for buyers to continually maintain item pricing
and greatly reduce the number of invoice matching errors. Further, the integration of
e-Procurement catalogs with an ERP system advantageously supports an ERP system
in the scheduling of purchasing tasks and in associated control operations. This
synchronization provides process efficiencies and eliminates multiple buyer centers,
25 systems and staff.

 The inventors have recognized that an ERP system does a good job of
managing purchase orders but the accuracy of the data that goes on a purchase order,
for example, is dependent on the accuracy of user data entry. In contrast, e-Catalog
data is maintained by the owner of the data and by vendors setting product pricing.
30 Therefore e-Catalog data tends to be inherently relatively accurate. Purchasing
through these e-procurement systems has hitherto essentially been limited by
corporate business practices imposed by an ERP system. The disclosed system
capitalizes on the advantages yielded by an e-catalog system and its central repository
of product information from multiple suppliers, GPO's (Group Purchasing
35 Organizations) and users. An e-catalog system provides consolidated product
information into one or more locations where all parties can collaborate to maintain
accurate pricing. By providing this data to a purchasing system that generates the

purchase orders minimizes pricing errors and invoice errors.

Figure 1 describes the interaction between e-Catalog vendors 13, Suppliers 19, and ERP Purchasing System 17. The interaction involves communication of records between the e-Catalog vendors 13, Suppliers 19, and Purchasing System 17. The term record is used herein to signify information used by the functions of the Figure 1 system in supporting commercial transactions and that are preserved in non-volatile, permanent or tangible form such as in a computer file, disk, CDROM, DVD etc. or other electronic storage and are accessible by a computer or other electronic processing system. Item 31, that intersects e-catalog vendor and purchasing systems 13 and 17 respectively, depicts a Continuous Price Synchronization (CPS) system according to invention principles. The e-Catalog vendor unit 13 consolidates product information from multiple suppliers and maintains current product pricing.

The e-Catalog vendor unit 13 also maintains web sites through which Users (typically those users that do not have their own MMIS systems) are able to purchase products usually at the expense of a transaction fee. Such Users typically perform manual maintenance of any internal purchasing system they operate to reflect data acquired in purchasing via an e-Catalog system. Users that operate MMIS purchasing systems or other simpler purchasing database systems typically purchase supplies directly from the suppliers through the generation of a purchase order from these MMIS purchasing or other purchasing systems. The accuracy of the pricing that is contained within a purchase order is dependent on the values maintained within the user system. Often these values change without the knowledge of the user and result in price discrepancies between a generated purchasing order and a corresponding received invoice. In contrast, the system of Figure 1 employs Continuous Price Synchronization (CPS) system 31 that maintains accurate prices from multiple suppliers and automates the integration of this information into the purchasing system thereby purchase orders that are generated contain correct prices and reduce invoice discrepancies.

Although the system is described in connection with a specific healthcare embodiment, this is exemplary only. Implementation of the system may differ for each MMIS system involved and the inventive principles apply to any purchasing system vulnerable to inaccurate pricing information resulting in price discrepancies between vendors and purchasers. Product information synchronization between an e-catalog and a purchasing database may involve manual steps (e.g., for user approval or item search or matching) or may be automatic or may be a combination of the two. In the described embodiment product information matching

and price update involves update of internal files using a combination of manual and automatic steps.

In the Figure 1 arrangement, the continuous price synchronization system 31 includes applications operating in both e-Catalog database system 13 (application 12) and the purchasing system 17 (application 15). The purchasing system 17 receives an initial download of purchasing contract, pricing and associated data 20 comprising data held in the e-catalog 13 database. Data 20 comprises records in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format that are conveyed using Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP). In another embodiment data 20 may comprise records in other data formats conveyed in other protocols. Purchasing system 17 subsequently receives daily data updates 20 of pertinent e-catalog 13 database data that is changed or added.

System 31 manages the file transfer, scheduling, and execution of functions in e-Catalog database unit 13 and purchasing unit 17 in support of the price synchronization operation. The purchase database unit 17 includes application 15 for managing its operation and for its internal software maintenance. The unit 17 managing application 15 generates user interface menus for display supporting user interaction and commands. Thereby a user is able to override price updates received from e-Catalog 13 and is able to enter price, vendor and product information locally and independently of unit 13. Purchasing system 17 provides procurement database purchase history data 22 to e-catalog database system 13 and e-catalog unit 13 uses this history data in recalculating pricing and in identifying off contract purchases and incorrect pricing performed by unit 17. Unit 13 also uses the history data in performing contract compliance to identify discrepancies that may be corrected to ensure a purchase order is in compliance with supplier current purchasing contract terms. Data 22 comprises records in Extensible Markup Language (XML) format that are conveyed using Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Alternatively other data formats and protocols may be used in communicating data 20 and 22.

System 31 synchronizes price, vendor, product and other information between the unit 13 and 17 databases once a Catalog file from the e-Catalog unit 13 is received and loaded into a set of cross reference (data mapping) tables in the unit 17 database. This synchronization is achieved by matching information items received from unit 13 with corresponding items in unit 17 using the mapping tables and replacing matched items with updated information. Where unit 13 provides new material that supplements information in the unit 17 database and there is no information item match, new record elements are created in the unit 17 database to contain the additional information items. Vendor records (i.e. records associated with

particular Vendors) are manually matched before the information items contained within a particular vendor record are matched. In performing a manual vendor record match, a user compares particular fields to determine if a matching vendor is on file. These fields include, for example, Supplier Name, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Number, and Address. The EDI number and other items are defined within the December 1997 publication of the Data Interchange Standards Association (DISA) Accredited Standards Committee EDI Standard (ASC) X12 release 004010, (see <http://www.x12.org/>). Individual information elements within vendor records are synchronized (i.e. made the same) by updating information items in unit 17 with corresponding items received from unit 13 either by a System 31 Match (automated matching process) or a Manual match (involving user intervention).

In this embodiment, a user is informed (via a display menu generated by system 31) of an automatically matched record, i.e., a record provided by e-Catalog 13 associated with a particular vendor that is automatically matched to a corresponding record of the same particular vendor in the database of purchasing system 17. Automatic matching occurs upon receipt by purchasing system 17 of updated record information from e-Catalog 13. Further, the user is prompted to approve replacement of the vendor record price information items in unit 17 with the corresponding vendor record price information items received from e-Catalog 13 before update of the unit 17 database is implemented. A user is able to visually examine the existing record items and proposed replacement items to check validity of the update prior to accepting the change. System 31 matches e-Catalog 13 vendor record items with corresponding purchasing system 17 database items as the records and record items are loaded into a set of cross-reference tables within system 17. The cross-reference tables are used by system 31 to map information items from unit 13 to corresponding information items of unit 17. System 31 performs vendor record matching using predetermined criteria by comparing Supplier Part number and Manufacturer part number of the received e-Catalog 13 records against the purchasing system 17 database vendor part number and manufacturer part number. In addition, further record fields are compared in determining a match including Item Description, Generic Name, Manufacturer Name and Universal Product Number (UPN) Code.

System 31 also supports a manual vendor record matching function which is initiated upon user discretion and command. The manual matching function performs a match based on comparison of the same fields as described in the automatic matching function but provides a display of matched items for side by side user visual examination as well as for user comparison and acceptance. In addition,

the system 31 manual match function supports comparison and matching of elements within vendor record information item description fields. For this purpose, system 31 searches for key fields within the description field based on user selected and entered data. A user is presented with a menu display giving side by side comparison of the item description and other fields of the e-Catalog 13 and purchasing system 17 vendor records. This enables a user to make a visual comparison and to accept or reject a record update. System 31 generates reports identifying records that are matched as well as records that have not been matched. System 31 also generates a report identifying any fields that are truncated in record information received from unit 13 or as a result of an update. In alternative embodiments, vendor records and record items may be matched on a wholly automatic basis without user intervention or on a semi-automatic basis involving user intervention in response to displayed prompts.

System 31 also updates purchasing system 17 using record data 20 received from e-Catalog 13 to accommodate other types of price adjustment, including special offers and time sensitive adjustments. Such updates may comprise incentives such as lower prices for say August or commission free sales or may comprise tax adjustments, for example. These types of price adjustments may be initiated in a contract management processor within e-Catalog system 13 or they may be initiated from within the Purchasing Database system 17. As previously described, price changes occurring in the e-Catalog system 13 are provided on an update file that is conveyed from the e-Catalog system 13 to the purchasing system 17 on a repetitive basis. The update may be provide intra-daily, daily, weekly or upon the number of required item updates meeting a predetermined threshold level, for example. Upon expiration of a price adjustment such as a special offer, a new price is provided to unit 17 in update data 20 from e-Catalog system 13. In an alternative embodiment and in a similar manner to that previously described, system 31 synchronizes price, product and vendor information derived from multiple e-catalog databases (not just the single e-Catalog database 13 described in the exemplary embodiment) with the purchasing system 17 information. However, in this case system 31 also reformats export files of price product and vendor information from such multiple e-catalog databases to be compatible with the import file requirements of purchasing system 17.

In the Figure 1 arrangement, e-Catalog system 13 communicates with product suppliers 19 to obtain product, pricing, and contract terms and other information in EDI 832 format compatible records 29. The EDI 832 standard is an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) ASC X12 EDI standard providing for the electronic interchange of product price, sales and contract information. The EDI

832 records 29 are implemented in Extensible Markup Language (XML) and are conveyed using Internet File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Further, purchasing system 17 communicates purchase orders to product suppliers 19 using a variety of different formats which may include a conventional faxed purchase order or an EDI 850 format purchase order, for example. The EDI 850 standard is an American National Standards Institute (ANSI) ASC X12 EDI standard providing for the electronic interchange of purchase orders. The record formats and protocols described herein are exemplary only. In another embodiment different record formats may be used that provide the required information and transaction data interchange. In another embodiment communicated data 20, 22, 27 and 29 may comprise records and transaction data in other data formats such as Comma Separated Value (CSV) format or a fixed record file format or in HyperText Markup Language (HTML), Dynamic HTML (DHTML), Standardized Generalized Markup Language (SGML) or another format. Also, such records may be conveyed in other Internet compatible protocols such as HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) or another protocol. Further, record items and transaction data 20, 22, 27 and 29 may be conveyed as individual items or may be conveyed in a file as a batch of data items.

Figure 2 shows a flowchart of a method used by a system 31 application (application 15) and purchasing system 17 (Figure 1) for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions. After initialization in step 200, application 15 maintains product information including product description, vendor and price information in a purchasing system 17 database (Figure 1) in step 203 of Figure 2. Application 15 in step 209 updates the unit 17 database with product information received in step 206 from e-Catalog 13. Figure 4 shows an exemplary record for use by e-Catalog 13 in updating purchasing database system 17. Application 15 updates purchasing system 17 database information to incorporate received product information in response to detecting a match of record type and upon user record update approval. Such a match indicates that the unit 17 stored product information records and the received product information records from e-Catalog 13 concerns the same vendor and parts, for example. Application 15 also verifies there is a difference between unit 17 stored product information and the received product information records prior to updating the unit 17 data. In other embodiments, application 15 updates the unit 17 database on detection of just a record type match between unit 17 stored product information and the received product information. A difference between unit 17 stored product information and the received product information may comprise, for example, a difference in a product price, vendor, inventory, pricing structure or description information. Further, a difference in

product pricing structure includes a difference in product price, in product volume pricing or a difference in projected future product price structure.

Application 15 detects matching records by matching elements between the unit 17 stored product information records and the received product information records. Specifically, application 15 identifies in the stored and received records a matching vendor and a matching information item in a record associated with the matched vendor. Application 15 updates the unit 17 database information to incorporate received product information in response to user update approval. In another embodiment however, application 15 may update the unit 17 database in response to approval that signifies a received product information item matches a corresponding item in the unit 17 database (i.e. update approval is on an item by item basis). Alternatively, in another embodiment application 15 updates the unit 17 database automatically upon detecting product matching information without user intervention.

Application 15 performs the match in step 209 in accordance with predetermined rules and creates a cross-reference file record indicating matched product information elements. Application 15 employs a hierarchically and sequentially organized process in matching unit 17 stored product information and the received product information. The matching process examines unit 17 cross-reference file information to determine whether an information item has been previously matched. If it has not, the process attempts to match product vendor followed by matching an information item in a record associated with the matched vendor. In matching a vendor in an e-Catalog 13 record exemplified in Figure 4, for example, application 15 matches, in hierarchical order, supplier name 415 (Figure 4), supplier part number 413, supplier code 411, manufacturer name 409, manufacturer part number 407 and manufacturer code 405. The predetermined match rules require at least two of these fields to be matched to declare a vendor match. Other fields not shown in Figure 4 that may be used for vendor matching in another embodiment include, substitute manufacturing part number, manufacturer division, or a manufacturer license code. If the unit 17 cross-reference file information indicates a particular vendor record is already matched to an indicated record, the described vendor record match process is bypassed.

In matching a product item in an e-Catalog 13 record exemplified in Figure 4, application 15 matches, in hierarchical order, supplier part number 413 (Figure 4), manufacturer part number 407, elements within item description 425 and Universal Product Number (UPN) code 421. The predetermined match rules require at least two of these fields to be matched to declare a product item match. Other fields that may be used for product item matching in another embodiment include,

manufacturing name 409 and manufacturer division (not shown in Figure 4). Other embodiments may use different matching rules involving different matching criteria and different record fields to match either a vendor or a product item associated with a vendor. Such other embodiments may involve contract name 419, contract number 417 and National Drug Code (NDC) 423. Alternative matching rules may employ probabilistic matching involving giving a match weighting indicative of probability of a match of particular record fields. Upon completion of a match and user approval of a price update, application 15 in step 209 of Figure 2 updates the purchasing system 17 database to include an updated price and corresponding unit of measure (items 429 and 427 of Figure 4). Thereby application 15 synchronizes product information in the purchasing system 17 database with corresponding product information in the remote database of e-Catalog system 13. Application 15 also updates the cross-reference file record previously created in step 209 to indicate the particular product information elements that were matched.

In step 213 purchasing system 17 uses the updated product information in generating transaction related documentation and messages for communication to a remote application in step 215. Specifically, purchasing system 17 uses the updated product information to generate a purchase order (item 27 of Figure 1) for communication in step 215 to a remote application employed by suppliers (unit 19 of Figure 1). The purchase order is communicated to the remote supplier application by Internet compatible communication but may alternatively be communicated by other forms of electronic or non-electronic communication such as Fax or mail, for example. Alternatively (or additionally), purchasing system 17 generates other transaction related documentation and messages for communication to a remote application such as a product technical specification, an invoice, an advance shipment notice, an acknowledgement of receipt of a purchase related document, and a purchase order history report. The transaction related documentation generated by purchasing system 17 is compatible with Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) formats determined by the Accredited Standards Committee EDI Standard (ASC) X12 release 004010, (see <http://www.x12.org/>). Exemplary EDI formats that may be employed comprise, Invoice (EDI 810), Payment (EDI 820), (Vendor) Technical Specifications (EDI 841), Purchase Order (EDI 850), Purchase Order Acknowledgement (EDI 855), Advance Ship Notice (EDI 856) and Functional Acknowledgement (EDI 997). In other embodiments, alternative formats, including company proprietary formats may also be used to support communication of transaction related documentation. Further, purchasing system 17 in step 217 (Figure 2) updates an internal transaction monitoring database to indicate the generation, communication and receipt of

transaction related documentation. For example, purchasing system 17 updates the system 17 transaction monitoring database to indicate receipt of a purchase order acknowledgement or the making of a payment to a supplier.

Purchasing system 17 in step 221 initiates display of updated product information and associated transaction records in response to user command. Further, in step 223, application 15 communicates product usage information comprising product purchase history data (item 22 of Figure 1) to e-Catalog system 13 (Figure 1). The product usage information communicated to e-Catalog system 13 by application 15 may also include product sales data, product parts list data or product transaction related data. The process of Figure 2 ends at step 225.

Figure 3 shows a flowchart of a method used by application 12 (Figure 1) of e-Catalog system 13 for processing product information for supporting commercial transactions. After initialization in step 300, application 12 maintains product information including product description, vendor and price information in an e-Catalog system 13 database (Figure 1) in step 305 of Figure 3. Application 12 receives product information including price and associated contract information from multiple suppliers (e.g., suppliers 19 of Figure 1) for maintaining the system 13 internal product information database. For this purpose, Price and Sales catalog records 29 are intermittently transferred to e-Catalog 13 from suppliers 19 (Figure 1) using Extensible Markup Language (XML) format and Internet compatible File Transfer Protocol (FTP). This is done in response to data requests from e-Catalog 13 to suppliers 19 or at the initiative of suppliers 19 upon accumulating information suitable for transfer to unit 13. The transferred records use an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) structure compatible with an EDI 832 standard providing for the electronic interchange of product price, sales and contract information (see Accredited Standards Committee EDI Standard (ASC) X12 release 004010 and <http://www.x12.org/>). In other embodiments other record formats may alternatively be used.

Application 12 in step 310 receives from purchasing system 17, via records 22 (Figure 1), product usage information comprising product purchase history data, product sales data, product parts list data or product transaction related data. Figure 5 shows a record (22 of Figure 1) for use by purchasing system 17 in updating e-Catalog system 13 with product usage information. Application 12 in step 315 processes the received product usage information to identify incorrect product prices, recalculate purchase pricing of products in the product usage information, identify purchase contractual discrepancies, and identify items not covered by a purchase contract. The record information of Figure 5 includes information items 505-529

supporting the processing of step 315. Specifically, the Figure 5 record includes Purchase Order identification number 505, supplier name 415, buyer name 511, manufacturer code 405, quantity related information items 517-521, price 525 and other items, for example.

Application 12 in step 320 updates product information in the e-Catalog system 13 database based on the received product usage information. The product usage information 22 enables e-Catalog system 13 to regularly synchronize its catalog of product items and associated pricing with the purchasing system 17 database of products and pricing. E-Catalog system 13 uses product usage information to recalculate item price information provided to purchasing system 17 based on prior product purchases. Prices obtainable by system 17 may reduce if volume discount levels are reached because of previously ordered volumes, for example. Consequently users are able to order supplies via purchasing system 17 with accurate contract price information regularly supplied by e-Catalog system 13. The product usage information received by e-Catalog system 13 also allows e-Catalog system 13 to perform a contract compliance analysis on previously purchased products and to ensure product pricing and contractual information provided to purchasing system 17 accords with typical previous requirements. Thereby e-Catalog system 13 is able to validate pricing received by purchasing system 17 and to inform purchasing system 17 of contract variances and price discrepancies and supports monitoring of contract compliance. As a result purchasing system 17 is able to effectively manage contracts, place accurately priced purchase orders, accelerate recapture of overpayments, correct contractual irregularities and identify accounting errors.

In step 325 of Figure 3, application 12 verifies there is a difference between the product information stored in the e-Catalog 13 database and the product information previously provided to purchasing system 17. In response to this verification, application 12 communicates updated product information to purchasing system 17 (Figure 1). The process of Figure 3 ends at step 330.

The processes of Figures 2 and 3 and record formats of Figures 4 and 5 as well as the architecture of the system of Figure 1 are not exclusive. Other architectures, processes, protocols and record formats may be derived in accordance with the principles of the invention to accomplish the same objectives. The inventive principles may be applied in a variety of environments for synchronizing product information including price, vendor and product description between different databases remotely located with respect to one another. Further different protocols and file formats may be used to support the communications and transactions

involved. The described use of FTP protocol and XML and EDI compatible formats is exemplary only.

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